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When he first came into prominence as a Cuban exile leader, Manuel Ray Rivero was described as "softspoken and unassuming", a person of "highest intellect, sincerity and conviction" -- in other words, a natural leader. In 1947, the 23-year old Ray was granted a scholarship by the Cuban Ministry of Public Works to study civil engineering at the University of Utah. Ray was in the United States for two years before returning to his native Cuba in 1949 and obtaining various positions in the engineering field, one of which was project manager for the construction of the Havana Hilton Hotel.

Reacting to the excesses of the military rule of Fulgencio Batista, Ray organized the Civic Resistance Movement in 1957 and began supervising sabotage and acts of terrorism against the government. His political posture and active resistance to Batista was recognized by Fidel Castro who, upon assuming control of the government of Cuba, appointed Ray his Minister of Public Works in February 1959. Within a few months of his appointment, Ray confided to two acti-Castro Cubans that he had recognized the symptoms of Communism in the Castro regime but was not prepared to conspire against "El Lider Maximo."

Ray's tenure in Castro's government was short-lived. He was relieved of his official position in November 1959. No

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(This form is to be used for moterial extracted definite reasofrofoodAthicstrs'edecommentals) as been documented but, according to one source, Ray did not leave Castro because of ideological or policy discrepancies but rather because of a personality clash with Castro's Minister of Labor who almost shot Ray after a stormy Cabinet meeting. Another theory about his leaving was that he opposed Castro's plan to declare Hubert Matos a traitor and execute the Cuban revolutionary hero with whom Ray had been associated.

For whatever reason, Ray did continue to permit his name to be associated with the Castro regime 10 until May 1960 when he formed the Revolutionary Movement of the People (MRP).

The MRP was Aanti-Castro organization which believed that the ideas and aims of the democratic left best suited the needs and aspirations of the Cuban people. 12 It did not wish to reinstate the 1940 Cuban Constitution, rather it favored continuation of the laws passed by Castro at the beginning of his regime 13 and advocated the regulation of private investment and nationalization of all utilities. 14 Associated with Ray in this underground organization were Raul Chibas, Ramon Barquin, Rogelio Cisneros, 15 Rufo Lopez Fresquet and Felipe Pazos. 16

Organized in each of Cuba's six provinces, the MRP was considered the most important underground group. 17 Working in tightly organized cells, the leadership in one province was unaware of the identities of their counterparts in other Classification:

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in other provinces form is Thebanded of sabotage from CIA—controlled documents.) and was supplied with explosives sent by launches from the Florida Keys.

Having waited until May, 1960 to organize his resistance group, Ray was criticized as being suspiciously tardy to the anti-Castro movmement. 20 Charges of "Fidelism without Fidel" were made against him and the MRP because of their leftist ideologies. 21 Perhaps for these reasons, Ray's background was questioned by some in the State Department 22 and the Miami CIA station 33 when, in the summer of 1960, he was being recruited by the CIA in Cuba to become a member of the Frente Revolucionario Democratico (FRD), a newly formed anti-Castro organization sponsored by the CIA The Agency considered him an important political asset 25 and facilitated his clandestine entrance into the United States 26 on November 10, 1960. 27

Nevertheless, there was internal conflict within the CTA about Ray's political compatibility to United States government policy. In a CTA Memo for Record, dated November 21, 1960, one Agency officer declared, "... Ray did not politically represent anything to cheer about." A CTA officer who met privately with Ray in November, 1960 noted that his political posture was "doubtful" as far as U. S. government acceptance was concerned, 29 and a further assessment portrayed Ray as so far "left in his thinking that he would be as dangerous to U. S. interests as Castro.

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:/	Fig. 12 (Fig. 13)	September 1	A STATE OF THE STA

(This form is to be used for material extracted Some prominentA Cubarollehilgonantalso expressed negative opinions about Ray, among them Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, president Miro opposed Ray because he considered his program too Marxist31 and declared that Ray was bitterly anti-American as well as probably totalitarian in his think-Manuel Artime, head of the Movimento Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MRR), noted that Ray's group was opposed to banning the Communist Party and in favor of "nationalizing everything."33 Although aware of his controversial political philosophy, the CIA continued to actively recruit Ray to join the FRB34 because the White House and State Department pushed for his inclusion.³⁵

Ray received full operational approval as a "political" asset" on February 7, 196136 but resisted joining the newly formed Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC) just as he had resisted inclusion into the FRD. He said he felt the members of the CRC were too restrained and he did not want to become a part of a situation in which someone else was running the show for the exiles. 37 (However) three weeks before the Bay of Pigs invasion, Ray was persuaded to join the CRC as a show of unity.38

In recalling the events of this period, Ray told HSCA .investigators that he was aware of the fact that certain influential and wealthy Americans, among them former Ambassador William Pawley, were opposed to him and that a lot of heavy propaganda was being cliculated accusing him of being a

Communist.

DRAFT - MANUELTRAYORTVERO be 151/367 material extracted Page 5 from CIA—controlled documents.)

Ray withdrew from the CRC shortly after the Bay of Pigs In a Miami news conference on May 28, 1961, he said the major reason for the MRP break with the CRC was that the Council had failed to live up to the written promises given it in March, outlining conditions Ray had insisted upon before joining the organization. 40 The first condition had been that the Council was to give first priority to the underground fighters in Cuba during the Bay of Pigs invasion. Secondly, Ray had insisted that anyone too closely associated with the Batista regime would not be used in the invasion. Also, he said, he was to have been allowed prior approval of any appointment of invasion military leaders. 41 Ray told the assembled newsmen that his program to overthrow Castro was based on maximum mobilization of the discontented people inside Cuba, and that he thought the leadership of this underground should come from Cubans who could prove they had access to such a potential force.

Ray sought CIA support for the MRP independent of the Council, 43 claiming that the group had an effective underground organization but needed material and financial support. 44 Ray felt the MRP had to be allowed to plan its own operations and broaden its base of financial support to include sympathetic Latin American governments. 45 He was totally opposed to another large invasion attempt. 46

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The Miamifrena Clatacord filed commended Ray be given an initial \$50,000 for operational expenses. 47 Reaction at CIA headquarters was immediate: Within 24 hours a Memo for the Record was circulated, objecting to the Niami Station's recommendation and claiming that Ray did not ever produce any substantial military actions against Castro. 48 Ray was told to submit a "prospectus" of his plans for the MRP and advised that no financial help would be forthcoming until such a plan was reviewed. 49

Ray went to Puerto Rico about July, 1961, where he received sympathetic support for the MRP from the Governor of that island, Luis' Munoz Marin, who personally liked Ray. 50 While Ray was in Puerto Rico, a member of the MRP underground in Cuba reported to the MRP Executive Council that he had been in contact with the CIA and was told by the Agency that no material resources would be available for the group until Manuel Ray was dismissed as general coordinator. 51 Charging the CIA with repeated interference in the affairs of the MRP, Ray resigned so that there wouldn't be any obstacle to the group's cohesion. 52

In October, 1961, the Puerto Rican Planning Board announced that Ray had accepted a \$12,000-a-year position as consultant to that Board. 53 Although there was no evidence that the Puerto Rican government was supporting the MRP, Ray was looked upon with great favor by Puerto Rican officials 54 and he endeavored to rebuild the MRP with Cuban exiles residing there. 55

DRAFT -	Manuel Ray Rivero. Classification:
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his job in Puerto Rico and dropped out of sight. 77

filtration plans were known throughout the Miami Cuban exile community. 8500n the story spread to Cuba where Castro ordered a full-scale military alert and rounded up scores of suspected Ray supporters.

After several days of bad weather and dodging Cuban patrol boats, Ray and his crew of seven, including a reporter—photographer team from LIFE magazine, 81 landed at the Anguilla Cays, 40 miles off the Cuban coast. 82 There Ray intended to make a final equipment check and a final radio transmission.

were heavily patrolled by Castro forces and by the British who owned them. ⁸⁴ The British discovered Ray and his group and their cache of weapons and explosives, arrested them for illegal entry into the Bahamas and took them to Nassau. ⁸⁵ The minimal fine of \$14 was levied on each member of the group and each was admonished to never tresspass again. ⁸⁶

Upon his release, Ray said that he was as determined as ever to infiltrate Cuba: "Fidel knows me," he said, "and he knows I'm coming." 87

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(This form is to be used for material extracted Compounding Ray soproble Esimples) the revelation by the FBI and U.S. Treasury that Rogelio Cisneros had illegally purchased \$50,000 worth of arms for JURE from a California arms manufacturer. It also caused the era considerable embarrassment.

The Agency denied knowledge of the purchase to Revenue officials and, because of the autonomous nature of its relationship with JURE, did not make any lattempt to stop Revenue's investigation.

By The Agency now, however, told Ray that he would have to move all his operations outside U.S. territory.

In order to shore up his waning credibility within the Cuban exile community, Ray again tried to infiltrate Cuba in July, 1964 but, again, his boat developed motor trouble and the plan was aborted. The failure this time led three exile groups to withdraw from JURE.

All these events, from May through July, resulted in a

CIA decision to stop financing Ray until he ceased all

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The Agency authorized A

final payment of \$75,000 to the group to facilitate the move,

thereby "closing the books" on JURE.

Ray kept his organization together until August, 1968 although it was relatively ineffective. He personally maintained an interest in anti-Castro activities. In 1969, he

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called together a congress of Cuban exiles to create a new organization.

As late as 1972, he was actively engaged in the formulation of the People's Revolutionary Party, hoping 1991 but it, too, failed to make an impact.

Ray still resides in Puerto Rico and heads his own engineering consulting firm in San Juan. 93,101

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